

# 昆虫糖脂代谢研究进展

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**摘要:** 肥胖症和糖尿病的日趋流行已经成为世界范围内的公共健康问题, 其病因主要在于体内血糖/血脂含量升高引起的能量代谢紊乱。大量的证据表明, 昆虫可以作为研究人类代谢疾病的理想模型, 它不仅能合成与哺乳动物同源的糖脂代谢相关激素(如胰岛素样肽和脂动激素), 而且还具有进化保守的代谢信号通路(如雷帕霉素靶蛋白信号通路)及相关器官与组织(如中肠和脂肪体)。本文主要介绍了昆虫糖脂代谢的过程与调控机制, 重点涉及脂肪体和绛色细胞的生理功能、胰岛素样肽/脂动激素对血糖的拮抗调节、参与营养物质代谢的胰岛素-胰岛素样生长因子信号通路以及与类固醇激素合成相关的胆固醇代谢等内容, 并结合最新研究成果对黑腹果蝇 *Drosophila melanogaster* 糖脂代谢相关基因及其功能进行了总结, 以期对昆虫生理学和人类代谢疾病研究提供参考。

**关键词:** 昆虫; 糖类代谢; 脂类代谢; 信号通路; 基因调控; 人类疾病模型

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## Research advances in carbohydrate and lipid metabolism in insects

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**Abstract:** The emerging epidemics of obesity and diabetes have been recognized as major public health problems worldwide, and the primary etiology is an elevation of blood glucose and lipid levels resulting from an imbalance in energy availability and expenditure. Numerous reports have underscored that insects can be used as *in vivo* model organisms for human metabolic disorders, such as identification of evolutionarily conserved hormones (such as insulin-like peptide and adipokinetic hormone), signaling networks (such as target of rapamycin signaling pathway), and analogous organs or tissues (such as midgut and fat body) that regulate carbohydrate and lipid metabolism in arthropods and mammals. Here, we reviewed the regulatory mechanism of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism in insects, which involves the physiological function of the fat body and oenocytes, the antagonism between insulin-like peptide and adipokinetic hormone on hemolymph glucose regulation, the insulin and insulin-like growth factor signaling pathway (IIS) participated in nutrient metabolism and the cholesterol metabolism associated with steroid hormone synthesis, and also summarized the recent findings on *Drosophila* genes related with carbohydrate and lipid metabolism. This review will provide reference information for insect physiology and contribute to a better understanding of human metabolic disorders.

**Key words:** Insect; carbohydrate metabolism; lipid metabolism; signaling pathway; gene regulation; human disease model

在过去的几十年间, 肥胖 (obesity) 及其并发症 (如糖尿病、心血管疾病、睡眠呼吸疾病等) 已逐渐发展成为一类全球范围内的流行性疾病。2016 年世界卫生组织 (World Health Organization, WHO) 的

最新调查显示, 糖尿病 (diabetes) 患者人数自 1980 年以来增加了 3 倍, 已达到 4.22 亿人 (约占世界总人口的 8.5%), 而且大多数生活在发展中国家, 导致激增的主要原因是机体糖脂代谢紊乱引起的超重

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和肥胖症 (WHO, 2016);然而,作为一类复杂的代谢综合征 (metabolic syndrome),肥胖症和糖尿病通常会受到遗传因素和环境条件的共同影响,这也为探索其发病机制和临床诊断带来了困扰。大量实验证据显示,昆虫因其简单的结构和保守的进化关系可以作为人类疾病研究的理想模型,例如约有 77% 的人类疾病相关基因在模式生物黑腹果蝇 *Drosophila melanogaster* (以下简称“果蝇 *Drosophila*”) 的基因组中得到唯一匹配 (Reiter *et al.*, 2001)。近些年来,科学家们利用昆虫开展了一系列与糖脂代谢有关的研究 (如代谢过程、基因调控和信号通路等),并取得了较大进展。本文在结合最新文献报道的基础上,重点阐述了昆虫的糖脂代谢机制及其作为人类代谢疾病模型的可行性,以期昆虫生理学和肥胖症、糖尿病等发病机制的研

究提供参考。

# 1 昆虫糖脂代谢的研究模型

早在 20 世纪初,Thomas H. Morgan 等人就将果蝇作为基因学说的研究对象,并开创了经典的遗传学理论 (Keros *et al.*, 2010)。经过一个世纪的发展,人们对昆虫有了更深的了解。无数的研究表明,哺乳动物与昆虫之间存在着生物进化的高度保守性,比如昆虫具有类似于高等动物特定的参与能量代谢的器官 (或组织),如中肠 (midgut)、脂肪体 (fat body) 和绛色细胞 (oenocytes) 等 (表 1),它们对机体的糖脂调控和代谢平衡起着关键作用,也为建立昆虫糖脂代谢的研究模型提供了重要前提。本文着重介绍昆虫的脂肪体和绛色细胞。

表 1 果蝇与哺乳动物的代谢相关组织/器官的比较  
Table 1 Comparison of metabolic tissues/organs between *Drosophila* and mammals

果蝇 <i>Drosophila</i>	哺乳动物 Mammals	功能 Function
中肠 Midgut	胃,小肠 Stomach, small intestine	食物消化和营养吸收 Digestion and nutrient absorption
脂肪体 Fat body	白色脂肪组织,肝脏 White adipose tissue, liver	糖脂贮存、移动和糖原的分解与代谢 Lipid storage, mobilization and glycogen storage
绛色细胞 Oenocyte	肝细胞 Hepatocyte	脂肪移动 Lipid mobilization
马氏管 Malpighian tubules	肾脏 Kidney	排泄和渗透调节 Excretion and osmotic regulation
神经分泌细胞和心侧体 Neurosecretory cells and corpora cardiaca	胰岛 $\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 细胞 Pancreatic $\alpha$ - and $\beta$ -cells	糖类代谢平衡 Carbohydrate homeostasis

## 1.1 脂肪体

昆虫脂肪体由中胚层发育而来,以脂肪细胞 (adipocyte) 的形式存在于消化系统和生殖系统的外周组织 (图 1)。脂肪体的主要功能是调控能量的贮存与释放 (以糖原和三酰甘油的形式),它也是进行糖类、脂类、氨基酸和蛋白质等营养物质的中间代谢场所。此外脂肪体还能合成许多血淋巴蛋白 (hemolymph protein),如参与脂类转运的载脂蛋白 (lipophorin) 和卵子成熟的卵黄蛋白原 (vitellogenin) 等 (Arrese and Soulages, 2010)。结构和组织化学分析表明,埃及伊蚊 *Aedes aegypti* 的脂肪体由滋养细胞 (trophocyte) 和绛色细胞共同组成,前者的主要成分为糖类,后者则为脂类和蛋白质 (Martins *et al.*, 2011);转录组数据表明,果蝇脂肪体细胞中有 290 个基因相比于其他组织 (如胚胎、卵巢、脑、唾液腺和睾丸) 有较高的表达水平,其中一些基因功能涉及胰岛素信号通路 (insulin signal pathway) 和脂类

代谢调控过程 (如 FOXO 转录因子、PI3K 信号通路) (Jiang *et al.*, 2005);果蝇脂肪体还能分泌一种类似于人体亚精氨酸 (acid-labile subunit, ALS) 的同源类似物 (dALS),它与果蝇胰岛素样肽 (*Drosophila* insulin-like peptides, dILPs) 结合后可调控 dILPs 活动,同时果蝇体内的 Imp-L2 蛋白 (imaginal morphogenesis protein-Late 2) 与 dALS 和 dILPs 结合可形成三元复合物 (ternary composite),这与人体内胰岛素样生长因子 (insulin-like growth factor, IGF) 形成三元结合蛋白的原理是十分类似的 (Arquier *et al.*, 2008);除此之外,昆虫基因组中有两个编码 PAT 家族蛋白的基因——*Lsd1* 和 *Lsd2* (lipid storage droplet 1 and 2 gene),虽然它们与脊椎动物同源基因的序列相似度较低,但这两个基因在昆虫脂类代谢过程中起着关键作用 (Grönke *et al.*, 2003),其中 *Lsd1* 参与脂类分解 (Arrese *et al.*, 2008),*Lsd2* 基因的敲除或过表达均可影响体内三酰甘油的正常水平

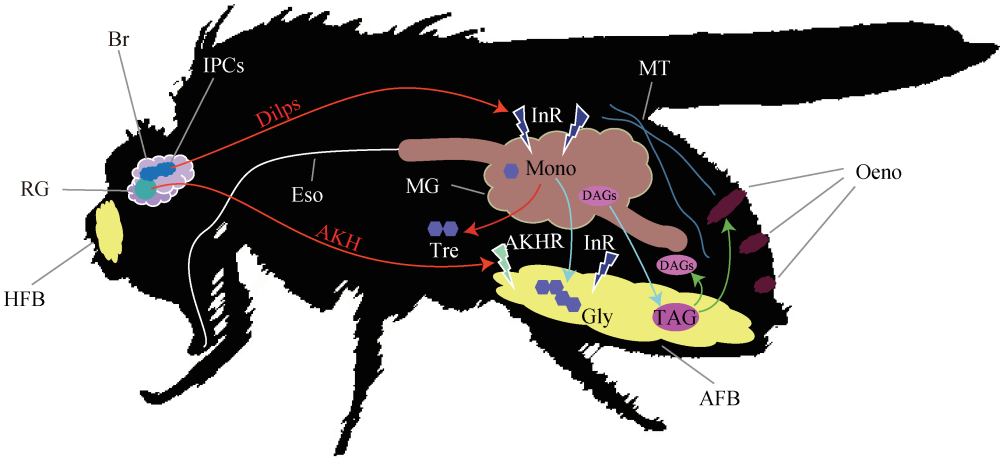


图1 果蝇糖脂代谢示意图(改自 Padmanabha and Baker, 2014)

Fig.1 Schematic of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism in *Drosophila* (adapted from Padmanabha and Baker, 2014)  
Br: 脑 Brain; RG: 环腺 Ring gland; HFB: 头部脂肪体 Head fat body; IPCs: 胰岛素分泌细胞 Insulin-producing cells; Eso: 食道 Esophagus; MG: 中肠 Midgut; Oeno: 绛色细胞 Oenocytes; MT: 马氏管 Malpighian tubules; AFB: 腹部脂肪体 Abdominal fat body; Dilps: 果蝇胰岛素样肽 *Drosophila* insulin-like peptides; InR: 胰岛素受体 Insulin receptor; AKH: 脂动激素 Adipokinetic hormone; AKHR: 脂动激素受体 Adipokinetic hormone receptor; Mono: 单糖 Monosaccharides; Tre: 海藻糖 Trehalose; Gly: 糖原 Glycogen; TAGs: 三酰甘油 Triacylglycerols; DAGs: 二酰甘油 Diacylglycerols.

(Fauny *et al.*, 2005)。以上实验结果均为昆虫脂肪体参与糖脂代谢提供了直接的证据。

1.2 绛色细胞

绛色细胞是一种由外胚层发育而来的分泌细胞,常见于有翅昆虫( pterygotes ),19 世纪中叶时就被发现,后来将摇蚊属 *Chironomus* 昆虫具有的这类酒黄色细胞命名为 oenocytes 才被广泛接受,然而不同昆虫的绛色细胞颜色和分布各异,大多数接近无色(Makki *et al.*, 2014)。Gutierrez 等(2007)研究发现,果蝇幼虫的绛色细胞能够调节脂质代谢,它可以在饥饿状态下积累脂滴,发挥类似哺乳动物肝细胞(hepatocyte-like cell)的功能,属于一种营养依赖行为(nutrient-dependent manner);同时,绛色细胞还能够表达许多肝细胞类似功能的基因,如脂肪酸合酶(fatty acid synthase)和肝脏转录因子 HNF4 $\alpha$ (hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 $\alpha$ )的同源基因等(Bharucha, 2009);然而,两者的不同之处在于肝脏是一个独立的器官,而绛色细胞通常成团位于昆虫气门附近的侧板皮细胞层下,通过与血淋巴充分接触来参与营养物质循环与代谢(图1);另外,果蝇成虫绛色细胞还可以产生防止表皮干燥和用于信息素交流的烃类化合物(cuticular hydrocarbon),如极长链脂肪酸(very long chain fatty acid, VLCFA),Billeter 等(2009)将果蝇表皮中的绛色细胞敲除后发现,无论雌雄,它们都对雄果蝇有极强的性吸引力,如果用不同的合成化学药剂喷洒这些果蝇后,又可以恢复正常的状态,由此可见,绛色细胞的功能多

样性对昆虫生命活动具有重要意义。

2 糖类的代谢与调控

昆虫体内的糖类主要以葡萄糖(单糖)和海藻糖(二糖)的形式参与营养物质循环,通过糖酵解(glycolysis)过程提供生长发育过程中所需能量,并以糖原的形式进行能量储存(Reyes-DelaTorre *et al.*, 2012)(图1);同时昆虫的血糖调节系统不仅在组织水平上与哺乳动物胰岛细胞内分泌系统(islet cell endocrine system)类似,还在细胞水平上具有与高等动物相似的营养传感方式和胞内信号通路,这种生物进化上的保守性可为研究人体内糖类代谢机制提供参考。

2.1 胰岛素样肽/脂动激素的血糖调控

众所周知,人体血糖平衡受胰岛  $\alpha$  和  $\beta$  细胞分泌的胰高血糖素(glucagon)和胰岛素(insulin)调节,与此类似,昆虫可以由胰岛素分泌细胞(insulin-producing cells, IPCs)产生胰岛素样肽(insulin-like peptides, ILPs),还能由环腺(ring gland)心侧体(corpora cardiaca)分泌一种胰高血糖素样肽——脂动激素(adipokinetic hormone, AKH)(Kim and Rulifson, 2004),这两类激素来源不同,通过拮抗调控,共同维持机体血糖平衡。昆虫体内克隆得到的第一个 ILP 来自于家蚕 *Bombyx mori* 的 *bombyxin* 基因,目前已陆续鉴定出了 32 个 *bombyxin* 家族基因,共可分为 7 个亚家族(A - G subfamily)(Mizoguchi

and Okamoto, 2013)。研究表明,在果蝇幼虫 IPCs 基因敲除后会表现出许多类似于 I 型糖尿病的特征,如高水平的血糖含量和发育迟缓(Rulifson *et al.*, 2002);果蝇成虫 IPCs 的敲除则是表现出繁殖力下降,三酰甘油和血糖含量升高(Broughton *et al.*, 2005);又如,在果蝇脂肪体中异位表达 AKH 基因能够使血淋巴中海藻糖的水平升高,而在 AKH 细胞凋亡的条件下,海藻糖含量会急剧下降,仅为正常水平的 7%~26%(Lee and Park, 2004)。除此之外,果蝇 AKH 细胞还可以表达磺酰脲类受体(sulfonylurea receptor, SUR)的类似物,并且磺酰脲类药物[如甲苯磺丁脲(tolbutamid),一种使用最广泛的口服降糖药]能够影响果蝇的血糖水平,然而哺乳动物 SUR 却与胰岛  $\beta$  细胞有关,它可以在结合磺酰脲类药物后激活胰岛素的释放,降低血糖(Bharucha, 2009),尽管过程上略有差别,但这也从侧面证明了哺乳动物与果蝇的血糖调控机制是十分相似的(图 1)。

相比于胰岛素信号通路,目前对昆虫的 AKH 信号级联(AKH signaling cascade)中涉及的其他配体/受体以及下游细胞内磷酸激酶的相关研究还很少,主要原因在于无外源胁迫的情况下,AKH 信号通路的异常对昆虫的生长发育并不会造成显著影响(Owusu-Ansah and Perrimon, 2014)。下面以果蝇为例,重点介绍胰岛素样肽及其相关的信号通路。

## 2.2 胰岛素-胰岛素样生长因子信号通路

哺乳动物胰岛素和胰岛素样生长因子信号通路(insulin and insulin-like growth factor signaling pathway, IIS)主要负责调控血糖平衡和生长发育,并与抗逆性、繁殖和衰老有关(Taguchi and White, 2008),昆虫亦是如此。果蝇 IIS 既可以调控幼虫的生长发育,也与成虫代谢平衡、繁殖和寿命有关(Edgar, 2006);另外褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* 脑分泌的 Dilp3 能激发长翅表型的发育,并能与两个胰岛素受体(NIInR1 和 NIInR2)结合调控翅型分化(Xu *et al.*, 2015),这在进化发育生物学和昆虫翅型可塑性发育上具有重要意义。

果蝇的 IIS 信号级联(IIS cascade)主要包括胰岛素样肽(Dilp1-8)、胰岛素样受体(insulin-like receptor)及其底物(insulin receptor substrate, IRS)Chico、脂磷酸酶(phosphatase and tensin homolog deleted on chromosome ten, PTEN)、磷脂酰肌醇三激酶(phosphoinositide 3-kinase, PI3K)、蛋白激酶 B(protein kinase B, AKT)以及叉头转录因子 FOXO

等(Baker and Thummel, 2007)(图 2)。IIS 信号级联通过血糖正常代谢为细胞生长提供所需能量,进而调控果蝇的生长发育。胰岛素样肽 Dilps 与 InR 结合可形成酪氨酸激酶(tyrosine kinase)受体,然后通过补充胰岛素底物样接头蛋白(IRS-like adaptor protein)如 Chico 和 Lnk,加工修饰后便可成为 IIS 信号级联中其他通路的作用位点(Oldham, 2011)。研究表明,果蝇的 Chico 基因不仅与寿命有关(Tu *et al.*, 2002),还可参与脂类代谢,如 Chico 基因的突变系果蝇总脂含量大约是野生型个体的两倍,而蛋白质和糖原含量均在正常水平,这与 IRS-1 突变型小鼠只具有高甘油三酯血症(hypertriglyceridemia)的表型是一致的(Géminard *et al.*, 2006);此外,IIS 信号级联可以通过抑制 FOXO 来干扰代谢抑制因子 4E-BP 发挥作用(Jünger *et al.*, 2003),还能激活雷帕霉素代谢通路(target of rapamycin, TOR)使得下游的转录起始、核糖体合成、营养贮存和内吞作用等生物过程正常进行(Wullschlegel *et al.*, 2006; Kim and Neufeld, 2015),从而维持果蝇正常的生命活动(图 2)。

## 3 脂类的代谢与调控

作为三大营养素之一,脂类(lipids)的主要功能包括贮存能量、参与细胞膜结构以及合成激素和维生素等,这对维持正常生命活动至关重要。昆虫脂类代谢与哺乳动物类似,都涉及脂质吸收(uptake)、转运(transport)、贮存(storage)和移动(mobilization)等过程(Trinh and Boulianne, 2013),如果长期摄入过量高糖、高脂食物,就会导致代谢紊乱,脂肪积累过多时则会对器官产生脂毒性(lipotoxicity)(Kühnlein, 2010)。

### 3.1 脂类代谢过程

对哺乳动物来说,在正常饮食条件下,食物中的脂质通过肠细胞吸收并分解为自由脂肪酸(free fatty acids, FFAs)、甘油一酯(monoacylglycerols, MAGs)和游离甾醇(free sterol),重新合成的三酰甘油(triacylglycerol, TAGs)可与胆固醇、胆固醇酯(cholesterol esters)和载体蛋白共同组装成为载脂蛋白(lipoprotein particle),最后运送到外周组织参与细胞代谢和能量贮存(Warnakula *et al.*, 2011)。以果蝇为例,它们可从食物中获得脂肪酸,在脂肪酶 magro(与哺乳动物的胃脂肪酶同源)的作用下分解为 FFAs 和 MAGs(Sieber and Thummel, 2009),然后被肠道细胞吸收,进而转化为甘油二酯(diacylglycerides, DAGs)



胰岛素和 TOR 信号通路) 的调控 (Porstmann *et al.*, 2008), 由此共同维持果蝇的脂类代谢平衡。

除了三酰甘油和脂肪酸, 胆固醇 (cholesterol) 也是一种昆虫生长发育必需的脂类, 除了组成细胞膜, 它还是合成类固醇激素 (steroid hormone) 如蜕皮激素的先导; 然而, 对于昆虫来说, 胆固醇只能从食物中摄取或在肠道内将植物固醇转化 (Kurzchalia and Ward, 2003)。研究表明, 如果对 1 – 2 龄果蝇幼虫饲喂无胆固醇或低胆固醇的饲料会影响其胚后发育 (Carvalho *et al.*, 2010), 由此可见, 胆固醇的外源摄

取可能与类固醇激素的合成有关。Niwa 和 Niwa (2014) 将果蝇前胸腺 (prothoracic gland) —— 果蝇体内合成蜕皮激素的主要组织中 *neverland* 基因 (FlyBase CG 编号: CG40050) 特异性沉默后, 结果会严重影响果蝇蜕皮和生长, 如果在饲料中添加 20-羟基蜕皮酮 (20-hydroxyecdysone) 后表型即可恢复正常, 说明 *neverland* 能够影响果蝇利用胆固醇合成蜕皮激素, 从而影响其蜕皮和变态。另外, *NPC* 家族基因和核受体基因 *DHR96* (hormone receptor-like in 96 gene) 也可以参与果蝇体内的胆固醇代谢 (表 2)。

表 2 果蝇糖脂代谢相关基因及功能

Table 2 Carbohydrate and lipid metabolism related genes identified in <i>Drosophila</i>					
基因产物 Gene product	FlyBase CG 编号 CG No. in FlyBase	哺乳动物同源基因 Mammalian orthologs/ function homolog	表达模式 Expression pattern	功能 Function	参考文献 References
果蝇胰岛素样肽 1 – 8 <i>Drosophila</i> insulin-like peptides (Dilp1 – 8)	Dilp1 : CG14173 Dilp2 : CG8167L Dilp3 : CG14167 Dilp4 : CG6736 Dilp5 : CG33273 Dilp6 : CG14049 Dilp7 : CG13317 Dilp8 : CG14059	胰岛素/胰岛素生长因子 Insulins/Insulin-like growth factors (IGFs)	幼虫和成虫脑部中枢神经分泌细胞 (Dilp1, Dilp2, Dilp3, Dilp4, Dilp5); 蛹期中胚层和中肠 (Dilp2, Dilp3, Dilp4, Dilp5, Dilp7); 成虫中肠 (Dilp3); 幼虫和成虫脂肪体 (Dilp6), 幼虫和成虫腹索神经 (Dilp7); 成虫盘 (Dilp2, Dilp8) Median neurosecretory cells of larval and adult brains (Dilp1, Dilp2, Dilp3, Dilp4, Dilp5); mesoderm and midgut of embryos (Dilp2, Dilp3, Dilp4, Dilp5, Dilp7); adult midgut (Dilp3); larval and adult fat body (Dilp6); larval and adult ventral nerve cord (Dilp7); imaginal discs (Dilp2, Dilp8)	促进果蝇生长发育和繁殖; 激活胰岛素受体; 调控血淋巴中海藻糖、糖原和脂质含量 Promoting <i>Drosophila</i> growth and egg production; activating insulin receptor; regulating trehalose, glycogen and lipid levels in hemolymph	Ikeya <i>et al.</i> , 2002; Rulifson <i>et al.</i> , 2002; Grönke <i>et al.</i> , 2010; Colombani <i>et al.</i> , 2012
胰岛素样受体 Insulin-like receptor	CG18402	胰岛素/胰岛素生长因子受体 Insulins/Insulin-like growth factors (IGFs) receptor	普遍存在 Ubiquitous	传导胰岛素信号到胞内; 调节细胞营养代谢 Transducing insulin signal intracellularly and coordinating cellular nutritional metabolism	Shingleton <i>et al.</i> , 2005; Cohen <i>et al.</i> , 2010
脂动激素 Adipokinetic hormone (AKH)	CG1171	胰高血糖素 Glucagon	幼虫和成虫的心侧体 Larval and adult corpora cardiaca	脂质和糖类代谢, 饥饿反应 Lipid and carbohydrate metabolism, starvation response	Lee and Park, 2004; Isabel <i>et al.</i> , 2005
脂动激素受体 Adipokinetic hormone receptor (AKHR)	CG11325	胰高血糖素受体 Glucagon receptor	脂肪体, 心脏, 脑和后肠 Fat body, heart, brain and hindgut	<i>AKHR</i> 突变个体糖原含量增加并具有肥胖表型 Obese phenotype and an increase of glycogen in <i>AKHR</i> mutants	Bharucha <i>et al.</i> , 2008
速激肽 Tachykinin (TK) 速激肽样受体 Tachykinin-like receptor at 99D (TKR)	CG14734  CG7887	速激肽 Tachykinin  速激肽样受体 Tachykinin-like receptor	脑, 中肠和后肠 Brain, midgut and hindgut 脑, 中肠, 后肠, 胸神经节, 马氏管和心脏 Brain, midgut, hindgut, thoracic ganglion, Malpighian tubules, and heart	肠内速激肽可以通过 PKA/SERBP 信号途径调控肠细胞的脂类合成 Regulating enterocytes lipogenesis via PKA/SREBP signaling by gut TKs	Söderberg <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Song <i>et al.</i> , 2014

续表 2    Table 2 continued

基因产物 Gene product	FlyBase CG 编号 CG No. in FlyBase	哺乳动物同源基因 Mammalian orthologs/ function homolog	表达模式 Expression pattern	功能 Function	参考文献 References
Unpaired 2 (Udp-2)	CG5988	瘦素 Leptin	脂肪体 Fat body	可激活 GABA 能神经元的 JAK/STAT 信号通路, 调控生长和脂质代谢 Activating JAK/STAT signaling in a population of GABAergic neurons, regulating growth and energy metabolism	Wright <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Rajan and Perrimon, 2012
固醇调节元件结合蛋白 Sterol regulatory element binding protein (SREBP)	CG8522	固醇调节元件结合蛋白 Sterol regulatory element binding protein (SREBP)	普遍存在 Ubiquitous	脂质合成的反馈调节 Feedback regulation of lipid synthesis	Dobrosotskaya <i>et al.</i> , 2002; Kunte <i>et al.</i> , 2006
果蝇激素受体 96 <i>Drosophila</i> hormone receptor 96 (DHR96)	CG11783	肝 X 受体基因 Liver X receptor (LXR) gene	普遍存在 Ubiquitous	调控体内三酰甘油和胆固醇稳态 Controlling triacylglycerol and cholesterol homeostasis	Sieber and Thummel, 2009; Bujold <i>et al.</i> , 2010
NPC-1a NPC-1b NPC-2a NPC-2b	NPC-1a; CG5722 NPC-1b; CG12092 NPC-2a; CG7291 NPC-2b; 3153	C -型尼曼氏病基因 1/2 Niemann-Pick type C-1/2	普遍存在 Ubiquitous	调控胆固醇的吸收来合成蜕皮甾类激素 Ecdysteroid biosynthesis via the regulation of cholesterol uptake	Carstea <i>et al.</i> , 1997; Griffin <i>et al.</i> , 2004
真核翻译起始因子 4E 结合蛋白 Eukaryotic initiation factor 4E binding protein (4E-BP)	CG8846	真核翻译起始因子 4E 结合蛋白 Eukaryotic initiation factor 4E binding protein (4E-BP)	幼虫中枢神经系统, 唾液腺和脂肪体 Larval central nervous system, salivary gland and fat body	通过结合 eIF4E 抑制翻译过程, 饥饿条件下调节脂质代谢 Translation inhibitor via binding eIF4E and regulating fat metabolism upon starvation	Teleman <i>et al.</i> , 2005
Neural lazarillo (NLaz)	CG33126	载脂蛋白 Lipocalin	中肠、马氏管、脂肪体和唾液腺 Midgut, Malpighian tubules, fat body and salivary glands	调控 IIS 信号通路及调节寿命和胁迫抗性 Modulating the IIS pathway and regulating longevity and stress resistance	Hull-Thompson <i>et al.</i> , 2009; Ruiz <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Brummer (Bmm)	CG5295	脂肪三酰甘油脂肪酶 Adipose triglyceride lipase (ATGL)	普遍存在于整个发育阶段, 尤其是胚胎形成初期和成虫期 Expressed during all ontogenetic stages but highly abundant in early embryogenesis and adult flies	调节脂质贮存和转移来维持体内正常脂质含量 Maintaining normal body lipid content via storage-fat and mobilization	Grönke <i>et al.</i> , 2005
脂肪微滴-2 Lipid storage droplet-2 (Lsd2)	CG9057	围脂蛋白和脂肪分化相关蛋白 Perilipin and ADRP (adipocyte differentiation-related protein also known as adipophilin)	脂肪体和雌虫生殖细胞系具有较高表达 Higher expression in fat body and the germ line of females	调控脂类合成和分解 Regulating lipid storage and lipolysis	Teixeira <i>et al.</i> , 2003
Spargel (Srl)	CG9809	过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 $\gamma$ 辅激活因子-1 $\alpha$ Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma co-activator 1 (PCG-1 $\alpha$ )	普遍存在 Ubiquitous	调节细胞代谢的线粒体活性; 抑制胰岛素信号反馈回路; 控制心脏脂毒性 Coordinating mitochondrial activity in cellular metabolism; inhibiting feedback loop on insulin signaling; controlling cardiac lipotoxicity	Tinkerhess <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Diop <i>et al.</i> , 2015



## 4 利用果蝇模型研究糖脂代谢相关疾病

目前,果蝇模型已广泛应用于肥胖症及其相关心脏疾病的研究中:通过饲喂成虫高脂饲料(含质量体积分数为 30% 的椰油)可以培育出“肥胖果蝇”,它们可表现出“糖尿病”的症状,如升高的三酰甘油和血糖含量以及胰岛素抵抗(insulin resistance),这主要是由于 TOR 信号通路抑制了三酰甘油酯酶(bmm)的产生,同时促进了脂肪酸合成酶的表达(Birse *et al.*, 2010),另外“肥胖”果蝇应对外界胁迫的能力也会减弱(Heinrichsen and Haddad, 2012);通过给幼虫饲喂高糖饲料会使其生长发育延迟、脂肪积累、胰岛素抵抗以及引起 FOXO 的靶标基因和脂肪生成(lipogenesis)、糖异生(gluconeogenesis)、 $\beta$ -氧化( $\beta$ -oxidation)相关基因的表达上调(Musselman *et al.*, 2011);通过给成虫饲喂高糖饲料除了会产生与幼虫相似的表型外,还会缩短寿命,使其心脏发生纤维化病变(如心律失常)(Na *et al.*, 2013)。以上实验结果均表明,“肥胖症”、“糖尿病”和“心脏病”果蝇具有与人类相似的病征,这为进行代谢疾病相关研究提供了重要前提。

另外,作为一种复杂的代谢疾病,肥胖的发病因素受到遗传和环境的共同作用,这为其相关基因的筛选和功能鉴定造成了困扰,然而利用果蝇模型则可以实现这一目的:Pospisilik 等(2010)对果蝇成虫进行了全基因组 RNAi 筛选,结果鉴定出了大约 500 多个肥胖候选基因,其中有三分之一的基因进行神经元特异性沉默后会使得三酰甘油总含量改变超过 25%,同时还发现 Hedgehog 信号通路可以调节脂肪体中三酰甘油的贮存;Guo 等(2008)利用果蝇 S2 细胞进行 RNAi 试验,通过观察和评价脂滴形态筛选出了 227 个基因,其中 ADP 核糖基化因子 1(ADP-ribosylation factor 1, Arf1)-外壳蛋白复合物 1(coat protein complex 1, COPI)膜泡运输蛋白类可以参与三酰甘油的移动,这一作用后来在哺乳动物细胞中得到证实。综上所述,果蝇不仅可以作为人类疾病的研究模型,还能在个体和细胞水平上进行代谢相关基因的功能筛选,这更凸显出果蝇在后基因组时代作为模式生物的优势与重要性。

## 5 小结与展望

利用以果蝇为代表的昆虫模型进行人类疾病的

相关研究,可极大促进人们对其发病机制的理解。昆虫之所以能够作为糖脂代谢研究的理想模型,是因为它们不仅具有进化保守的代谢信号通路(如胰岛素和胰岛素样生长因子信号通路等)和激素调控过程(如胰岛素样肽与脂动激素的拮抗调节),而且还能通过饮食干预(饲喂高糖或高脂饲料)使其产生与人类代谢综合征相关的疾病表型(如体内 TAGs 水平升高和胰岛素抵抗等);此外,昆虫基因组学和转基因果蝇技术[如 UAS-GAL4 二元表达系统(UAS-GAL4 binary expression system)]的成功运用也使得揭示复杂的基因功能成为可能(Padmanabha and Baker, 2014)。在这些优势条件的基础上,未来的研究内容将可能主要集中于以下几个方面:(1)探索昆虫“肥胖”、“糖尿病”等代谢综合征的发病机制及生理过程,比如是否可以发现用于早期诊断的新的生物标志物(biomarker);(2)深入研究昆虫糖脂代谢相关的信号通路(如 IIS 信号通路、TOR 信号通路等)和能量代谢的关键基因;(3)对已产生疾病表型的个体进行干预治疗和药物筛选,探寻潜在的药物作用靶点。总之,随着全基因组关联分析(genome-wide association study, GWAS)的应用和新型的特定定位点核酸酶技术(sites-specific nuclease technologies)(如 CRISPR/cas9, TALENs 和 ZFNs 等)的发展,这都将有助于我们利用昆虫模型更好地研究人类代谢综合征的发病机制和临床诊断策略。

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